



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

Mixtures can have compositions that vary. One type, homogeneous, have compositions that are the **same** throughout. An example of a **homogeneous mixture** is \_\_\_\_\_.



- A soil
- B salt water
- C a mix of salt and pepper
- D orange juice with pulp

2

A **homogeneous mixture** is one \_\_\_\_\_.

- A in which the separate parts are visible
- B that has only one substance
- C that is a compound
- D in which the separate parts cannot be seen

3

In order for a **compound** to form, at least two **elements** have to \_\_\_\_\_.

4

Concentrated solutions are those in which a lot of one substance is **dissolved** by another. Heating a solution **increases** the **concentration** of the solution.

5



## PREVIEW

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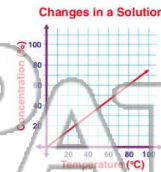
7

- A pepper cannot be filtered
- B pepper can be seen
- C pepper cannot be seen
- D pepper dissolves the water



of the **solution** reach 30%?

- A 20°C
- B 30°C
- C 40°C
- D 55°C



9

Use the graph to answer this question. If the temperature was **raised** to 80°C, what would the **concentration** be?

- A 40%
- B 60%
- C 80%
- D 100%



10

Some mixtures are called **colloids**, which comes from the Greek word for glue. Why is **fog** considered a colloid?

- A the particles are small but they scatter light
- B the particles settle out
- C the particles are large and scatter light
- D colloids are compounds





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